

DIAGNOSTIC TEST
CELL ORGANELLES

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Cells that do not have a distinct nucleus are called:
A. eukaryotic
B. prokaryotic
C. multicellular
2. Cells that have internal membranes surrounding specialised organelles are:
A. eukaryotic
B. prokaryotic
C. unicellular
3. The controlling organelle within a cell is the:
A. nucleolus
B. gene
C. nucleus
4. The nucleolus is made of large nucleic acids called:
A. DNA
B. RNA
C. REM
5. The jellylike fluid that contains nutrients in a cell is the:
A. cytoplasm
B. vacuole
C. nucleus
6. Small organelles that are responsible for protein synthesis are the:
A. ribosomes
B. RNA
C. genes
7. The system of membranes that help transport chemicals such as proteins through the cell is the:
A. golgi body
B. ribosome
C. endoplasmic reticulum
8. The organelles that are responsible for collecting, sorting, processing and distributing proteins and carbohydrates are the:
A. golgi bodies
B. ribosomes
C. plastids
9. The organelle found in both animal and plant cells that is clear but contains dissolved nutrients is the:
A. vacuole
B. cytoplasm
C. centriole
10. The 'powerhouse' of the cell that generates the cell's energy-rich ATP molecules is the:
A. mitochondrion
B. chloroplast
C. nucleus

True-False Questions

11. The mitochondrion is responsible for photosynthesis.
12. Chloroplasts contain green chlorophyll and are responsible for photosynthesis.
13. All cells have a cell wall but only plant cells have a cell membrane.
14. Metabolism is all the chemical reactions occurring in an organism.
15. An electron microscope is used to view cell organelles.

Short Answer Questions

16. What are the main differences between animal and plant cells?
17. What organic macromolecules are found in cytoplasm?
18. Reorder the following from smallest to largest – cell, organ, organism, tissue, atom, molecule, system, organelle
19. If prokaryotic cells such as bacteria do not have organelles, how do they function?
20. How has technology advanced cell knowledge?